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## FOUR BALLOTS ALL THAT WERE NEEDED

Victory Comes Quickly After Landslide to Wilson Is Started.

## PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Opposition Crumbles When Illinois and Virginia Go to Jersey Man.

Baltimore, July 2.—Chairman James called the Democratic convention to order shortly after noon. He announced the Rev. George T. Grosz, of Grace M. E. Church, of Baltimore, as chaplain of the day. Rev. Mr. Grosz played at length.

The clerk of the convention announced another extension of time for the nomination of delegates. Yesterday an extension to July 10 was announced, and today an announcement extended the time until July 15.

At 12:15 Chairman James directed the calling of the roll for the forty-third ballot.

In Arizona, on the forty-third vote, Clark lost one vote to Wilson.

Connecticut showed a gain of two for Wilson. They left the Clark column. In Idaho Wilson gained one and a half. The roll was called and another was reached. When Roger C. Sullivan, of Chicago, announced "Eighteen votes for Clark, forty for Wilson," there was great cheering.

Wilson, under the unit rule, casts fifty-eight votes for Wilson. Chairman James announced and another greeted the shift. This gave Wilson a clear gain of fifty-eight votes in Illinois. The New Jersey Governor continued to gain. In Iowa he added eight and one-half to his total vote.

When Kentucky was called and the vote was announced twenty-six for Clark, one of the delegates demanded, "I want to know if Kentucky can vote for Wilson if a majority of the delegates desire to do so."

Governor McCrory, chairman of the delegation, replied that the instructions of the Kentucky would not allow a break. The Wilson men did not press the point, although evidently confident of a vote in the delegation.

In Louisiana Wilson gained two, and

in Michigan eight additional votes were obtained.

New York Cheeks Landslide. New York stopped what for a few minutes looked like a Wilson landslide. Representative William Sulzer announced the New York vote as a unity for Clark as heretofore. This dispelled all hope of a nomination on this ballot.

The delegation had decided in caucus to continue to cast its unity votes for Clark. The vote in the caucus showed for Clark 18, for Wilson 10, and for Underwood 2.

North Carolina added two extra votes to the augmented Wilson count. When Virginia was reached Senator Swann arose to explain the State vote. He asserted that in a caucus this morning the delegation had decided to enforce the unit rule for the first time. Wilson had had a majority of the vote and the State 24 votes were cast for him.

The Wilson adherents cheered the Virginia vote, but from the Clark forces there went up a shout of "Ryan and Bryan." Thomas I. Ryan, who was denounced by William J. Bryan, is a member of the Virginia delegation. The disorder was quieted only to break out with renewed vigor as the entire Clark vote of sixteen in West Virginia went over to Wilson. In Wisconsin Wilson gained one more. The forty-third ballot gave:

Wilson, 602;  
Clark, 320;  
Underwood, 18 1-2;  
Harmon, 28;  
Foss, 27;  
Bryan, 1;  
Absent, 1 1-2.

This gave Wilson a gain of 163, and Clark a loss of 191. Underwood lost 5 1-2.

The announcement of this vote started a Wilson demonstration.

Come on, and cheer for the Jersey delegates, as they leaped to their chairs.

The ballot left Wilson with 121 votes short of the necessary two-thirds to nominate. Once more the call of the roll began. On the forty-fourth ballot, Wilson gained one in Arizona. Colorado gave him a gain of nine. This made the vote ten to two for Wilson. "One of the boys was Mrs. Anna B. Pitzer, sister-in-law of Speaker Clark."

In Idaho Wilson lost 1 1-2 a vote, but he gained 2 as Indiana's vote was cast solidly for him. Wilson gained 3 1-2 in Iowa, and one in Louisiana.

The Mississippi delegation was in caucus when the forty-fourth ballot was called and was passed.

Maryland gave Wilson a gain of one and a half, and Ohio gave him a gain of one more. Pennsylvania's two Clark men swung into line and cast their vote for Wilson. In Tennessee Wilson gained one. Utah cast its eight votes for him, a gain of one and a half vote. Wisconsin swung into line with its twenty-six solid votes, a gain of four votes.

The forty-fifth ballot put Wilson ninety-six and a half votes away from a nomination. His vote was 629, a gain of twenty-seven as compared with the forty-fourth ballot. Clark dropped from 320 to 256.

Forty-fifth ballot, official:  
Total, 1,088;  
Clark, 306;  
Wilson, 629;  
Underwood, 59;  
Harmon, 27;  
Foss, 27.

An effort was made at the end of the forty-fifth roll call by the Washington delegation to vote proxies on a poll of that delegation. Chairman James insisted upon maintaining his position, formerly taken, that no proxies should be voted.

An appeal to the convention sustained the chair. He is a rolling vote which seemed almost certain.

The poll of the Washington delegation showed five of the twenty-eight delegates with half a vote each, absent, cutting Washington's vote in the convention to eleven and a half. On the poll of these were cast for Clark and three and a half for Wilson, but Washington, being under the unit rule, fourteen votes were recorded for Clark.

No serious breaks. Although Wilson made slight gains early in the forty-fifth ballot, there were no serious breaks in the dwindling Clark ranks.

During this ballot the Wilson lead-

## I STARTED

With a savings account. Every week I laid by a portion of my earnings. After I passed the \$1,000 mark the rest was easy. My savings account helped me grasp opportunities."

Take a leaf from this man's record. Decide to start an account now—here. Deposit regularly. You're bound to win out!

Capital and Surplus, \$350,000.00.

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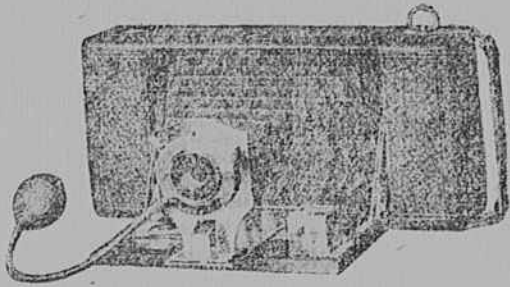
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# "DAISY" BREAD LABEL CONTEST

## FIRST PRIZE

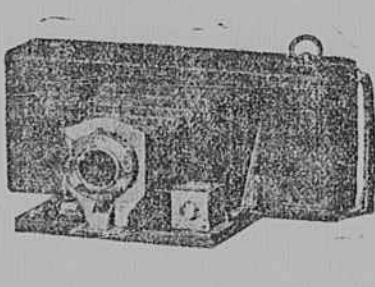
FRANK SEAY, 512 N. 28th Street, City.  
Second Week Prize Winner.



No. 3A Folding Buster Brown.

## SECOND PRIZE

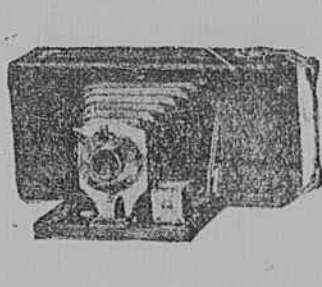
W. S. PROPST, Highland Park.  
Second Week Prize Winner.



No. 2A Folding Buster Brown.

## THIRD PRIZE

MISS MAMIE JOHNSON, 18 N. Rowland Street.  
Second Week Prize Winner.



No. 1 Folding Buster Brown.

# 3 CAMERAS SAME AS ABOVE FREE FOR "DAISY" LABELS THIS WEEK

When you go to the grocer's to buy bread, ask him for DAISY Bread, then cut the label off the bread and keep it. Ask your neighbors to save DAISY Bread Labels for you. Offer to buy DAISY Bread for your neighbors if they will give you the labels. Collect all the DAISY Bread Labels you can get. Then make a package of them, place your full name and address on the package, and send or bring them to the American Bread and Baking Co.'s office, 6 East Leigh Street, before 12 o'clock noon Saturday, July 6th.

They will be counted, and if you are one of the three highest you will be notified, and one of the cameras will be sent direct to your home free of charge.

See that you get DAISY Bread Labels, as we will not accept labels from any other brand.

IMPORTANT.—The coupon at the bottom of this advertisement is good for 50 labels. Cut it out, write your name and address on it, and put it in your package of labels. It will be counted as 50 labels. Only one coupon will be allowed and counted.

Now get busy and win a Beautiful Camera, and remember the second contest ends at noon next Saturday, July 6th.

## SAVE LABELS FROM DAISY BREAD

It's the richest, most wholesome and delicious bread money can buy, and you get the Cameras and development of your films free.

If you want a Camera, or have a friend who wants one, buy DAISY Bread and save your labels. Send them into our office any time before, or not later than Saturday, July 6th, at noon. Tie them up in neat little packages of 25, 50 or 100 each, state the number you have, and be sure to write your name and address plainly.

The prizes will be awarded and names of the fortunate winners will be published next Sunday, July 7th, in The Times-Dispatch.

Continuing this week we will give FREE three Cameras, and each week, until further notice, or prizes equally valuable and attractive.

So that if you do not win a prize this week you will have other chances. No winner will be allowed to compete in further contests. Don't wait. Start right in NOW—THIS WEEK.

## Films Developed Free

The Cameras have been purchased from the G. L. HALL OPTICAL CO., Inc., 211 East Broad Street, and this firm has agreed to Develop Films FREE for the winners, also to give FREE instruction in developing and printing, provided the winners of the Cameras buy their blank films from them.

# American Bread and Baking Co., 6 E. Leigh St.

delegates free to vote for whom they chose.

When Senator Bankhead concluded, Senator Stone, of Missouri, went to the platform, and asked unanimous consent to be allowed to make a statement.

"Speaking for Speaker Clark," said Senator Stone, "I will release—it releases is necessary—any delegate instructed for him. I would not have a single delegation starve with him for a single roll call under any sense of obligation to him."

"I need not tell this convention or the friends of old Champ Clark that he will stand by the nominee of this convention, I stand by him."

When Senator Stone finished, Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, mounted the platform. He withdrew the name of Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, and announced that the Massachusetts delegation would vote for Wilson.

Upon greeting this announcement, for the nomination of Wilson had now become a practical certainty.

When the disorder subsided, Representative Fitzgerald, who had just finished a conference with Murphy, took the stage. His advent marked the end of the opposition to Wilson as an organized body.

"I would like to leave this hall a united Democracy, with victory in November assured."

In conclusion, he said: "I move that the roll call be dispensed with, and that the convention proceed by acclamation to nominate that distinguished Democrat of New Jersey, Governor Woodrow Wilson."

The scene of enthusiasm. The weary delegates stood on their chairs and shouted with joy. Missouri and New York alone sat unmoved throughout the demonstration. Wilson adherents dashed about the hall, shaking hands, hugging each other and almost dancing with glee. The aisles were jammed and the sergeants-at-arms and the police fought in vain to quiet the throng. The stolid mass of men who had sat through ballot after ballot until they had almost gone into a stupor of routine greeted the roll call with an outburst of jubilation and became as noisy and mischievous as a crowd of schoolboys.

It took fifteen minutes to quiet them. Finally, Chairman James announced that the plan proposed by Representative Fitzgerald to nominate by acclamation could be carried only by unanimous consent.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, took the platform to object to this scheme. "Without the right to deliberate to express any sentiment or opinion, I object, because Missouri wants to be recorded on this ballot for old Champ Clark," he said, and the Clark forces cheered.

E. H. McCullough, of Missouri, asked and received permission to make a brief statement. He said the people of Missouri "loved old Champ Clark."

The regular order was demanded, and the forty-sixth and final roll call of the States was begun at 2:53 P. M.

"Alabama, twenty-four for Wilson," called out the chairman of that delegation.

"Arizona, six for Woodrow Wilson."

"Arkansas, eighteen for Woodrow Wilson."

It was difficult for the clerk to proceed on account of the applause that greeted each response.

When California was reached Theodore A. Bell, chairman of that delegation, which had been one of Clark's bulwarks, made his way to the stage.

A. Mitchell Palmer and several other leaders of the Wilson forces met Bell as he reached the platform and endeavored to dissuade him from speaking. An argument ensued. California was passed and Bell left the platform.

Colorado gave all her twelve to Wilson, and Connecticut did likewise with her fourteen. Delaware, always consistently in the Wilson column, cast her votes there again amid applause.

Florida voted seven for Wilson and five for Clark. Underwood's twenty-eight in Georgia went to Wilson. A cheer greeted Illinois' solid fifty-eight as it was cast for the New Jersey Governor. Indiana, Iowa and Kansas also supported Wilson without a dissenting vote.

Louisiana gave Clark two of her twenty votes. Maine's twelve were cast in a block for Wilson. Maryland's sixteen and Massachusetts' thirty-six were likewise given to Wilson. Mich-

igan's thirty climbed into the "band wagon" beside the twenty-four from Minnesota, who had seats from the beginning. Underwood's twenty in Mississippi were announced for Wilson by Governor Brewer.

Still Firm for Clark. When Missouri was called, Senator Stone said: "Missouri casts thirty-three votes for Champ Clark. The Missourians cheered, and they were given a round of applause."

Montana and Nebraska went solidly for Wilson, and all of Nevada's vote was cast for Clark, followed by New Hampshire, which gave eight to Wilson. The four Clark votes in New Jersey remained firm, and the vote of the State was recorded: Wilson, 34; Clark, 4.

New Mexico gave Wilson its eight votes. Another outburst occurred when Charles F. Murphy rose in his place to announce: "New York casts ninety votes for Woodrow Wilson."

North Carolina gave Wilson its full twenty-four. North Dakota's ten got into line. Then Ohio was reached, and Ed. H. Moore, of the Harmon forces, took the stand to place behind Wilson the votes from any obligation to support Harmon. Ohio was passed.

Oklahoma's delegation, so long divided ten and ten, cast its entire twenty for Wilson. Oregon's ten and Pennsylvania's seventy-six remained in their accustomed place behind Wilson.

Rhode Island came into line. South Carolina voted its eighteen for Wilson. South Dakota gave Wilson ten. The badly split Tennessee delegation, for the first time in the convention, gave its twenty-four votes for Wilson.

When Texas was called a little girl was lifted to the top of a chair to cast the State's vote. She was cheered as she chanted: "Texas votes forty for Wilson."

Utah, Vermont and Virginia went to Wilson. Then Washington, which had stood solidly for Clark, was reached.

"We have stayed by Clark until he went down to defeat," announced the Washington chairman, "and well stay by Wilson to victory."

West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico supported Wilson, but the six votes from the District of Columbia stayed with Clark to the end. California, which had been passed, was called, and Theodore A. Bell asked unanimous consent to make a brief statement.

No objection was made. Thereupon Bell rose to explain his vote and finally secured quiet. He went to the platform.

Bell said he would support Wilson. He announced his intention of moving to make Wilson's nomination unanimous, but he announced the vote of California as Clark 24, Wilson 2.

Ohio was the last State to vote, and

the gave Clark 1, Harmon 12, Wilson 23.

The total vote for Wilson was 990; Clark received 84 and Harmon 12.

Two were absent.

Before the result of the forty-sixth ballot was announced Senator Stone, of Missouri, moved to make the nomination of Woodrow Wilson unanimous. As Chairman James put the motion a chorus of "ayes" broke all over the hall.

"The ayes have it," said Mr. James, "and I declare Woodrow Wilson the nominee of this convention."

The demonstration began anew. The aisles were choked with a struggling mass of delegates shaking hands and greeting friends and enemies with the slogan "We'll win with Wilson."

For ten minute James labored to restore order. When order was restored, A. Mitchell Palmer took the stand and moved to adjourn until 5 o'clock.

At 3:40 the convention adjourned.

## ON GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Commission Goes to Europe to Investigate Charge of Rebating.

New York, July 2.—Among the passengers looked on the outward bound liner Mauretania to-day were the members of a commission authorized by the Federal District Court to take testimony in England, Germany and France in the government's prosecution for rebating against George W. Sheldon & Co. forwarders of Chicago, the Lehigh Valley and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and others. Besides counsel for the several defendants, the party included United States Attorney Henry A. Wise and Special Examiner George Zengerle.

The commission will return about August 24, and at the trial of the defendants the evidence taken abroad will be read to the jury in the case to which it applies.

## SENT ON TO GRAND JURY.

Negro Arrested for Assaulting and Robbing White Man.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Scottsville, Va., July 2.—A young white man by the name of Leslie Meeks was assaulted by a negro named Schuyler Jordan yesterday afternoon and robbed of \$10 while on his way to Scottsville and when within a mile of town. Meeks came on to Scottsville and notified the authorities, and a search for the negro was immediately begun. Late in the evening he was arrested at Hardaway, about six miles below the town, and brought back and lodged in jail.

This morning he was tried before Justice of the Peace Mannagan, and he was sent on to the grand jury. The negro at first denied the whole thing, but later acknowledged having taken \$10 from Meeks and choked him, but said he took 25 cents instead of \$10.

Little Mary, tired but smiling, had a wondrous dream, Thought she was canoeing on a great big lake of cream. All around were reefs of Toasties, while her only oar Was a silver spoon with which to eat her way ashore.

Written by F. J. O'NEILL, Lafayette Hill P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.  
One of the 50 Jingles for which The Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., paid \$1000.00 in May.